

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

GERMANIA THEATRE.
Fourteenth street.—THE KHANKEN DOCTOREN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

PARK THEATRE.
Broadway.—French opera bouffe.—GROFLE-GROFLE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Mile. Cora Gifford.

NIBLO'S.
Broadway.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Edwin F. Towne.

COLONUM.
Broadway and Third street.—PARIS IN A STORM. Two exhibitions daily, at 2 and 5 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.—HENRY V, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Mr. Bignold.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Broadway, corner of Twenty-third street.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

ROBINSON HALL.
Sixteenth street.—BEGON DULL CARE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Mr. Macabae.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue.—EXHIBITION OF ART, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. and from 6 P. M. to 9 P. M.

TIVOLI THEATRE.
Eighty street, between Second and Third avenues.—VARIETY, at 12 P. M.; closes at 2 P. M. A. M.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway.—THE SHAUGHRAUN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Mr. Bignold.

MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Brooklyn.—NO. 10, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Mr. Wallack.

WOODS' MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner of Thirtieth street.—STREETS OF NEW YORK, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Mr. J. L. Cook.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery.—ORPHEE AUX ENFERS, at 8 P. M. Miss Lina Mayr.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
No. 42 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

ROMAN HIPPODROME.
Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue.—Afternoon and evening, at 2 and 5 P. M.

THEATRE CONIQUE.
No. 414 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—THE BIG BO, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Mr. Lewis.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.
No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

LYCUM THEATRE.
Fourth street and Sixth avenue.—PICKWICK and THE DODGER, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Mr. J. L. Cook.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE.
Fulton avenue.—VARIETY, at 2 and 5 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

RYAN'S OPERA HOUSE.
West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Dan Bryant.

STEINWAY HALL.
Fourth street and Anna Beck's concert, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1875.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be cooler and partly cloudy.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks were somewhat firmer. Gold declined to 114½. Foreign exchange was steady and money on call unchanged.

AFTER the ice and snow we have the fog and mist.

THE FINE MAPS of the Arctic regions we print this morning are full of interest and value.

A BILL has been introduced into the New Jersey Legislature, providing for a Centennial Board, to be composed of five commissioners, who will represent the interests of New Jersey at the Centennial celebration. Why does not New York take some action on this subject? Even Belgium and Sweden have made all their arrangements. But New York has done and said nothing.

THE ADMISSION of New Mexico and Colorado as States is a mistake. The Senate has already too much preponderance, on account of so many "rotten boroughs" in the shape of wilderness States. We want Commonwealths in the Union that represent men and women, not Indians, buffaloes and prairie wolves.

GOVERNOR BIGLER has returned from Philadelphia, where he has been to look after the Centennial. The Governor speaks with confidence and enthusiasm of the work that has thus far been done on the Exhibition buildings. The Governor, properly enough, reproached New York with being laggard, not having done as much as Idaho. He informs us that Germany and other foreign countries show especial interest in the celebration.

THE REPUBLIC IN FRANCE.—The alliance between the republicans and the constitutional monarchists in France continues. A Senate has been created, the powers of the Marshal have been confirmed, and the Republic has been definitely proclaimed by a vote of 433 years to 262 nays. The Bonapartists and the legitimists opposed it, but the alliance triumphed. This is a most gratifying event. The new Republic is very conservative, not much more than a monarchy. But the principle is saved, and it can only be destroyed by a revolution. It is twenty-seven years since France formally by her Assembly proclaimed a Republic. Let us trust that this creation will be happy and prosperous, and that France will enter upon a new and splendid career, worthy of her genius and her civilization.

The Highway to the Pole.

We print to-day a letter from Dr. Hayes upon the much-discussed question as to the practicability of reaching the North Pole by what is known as the "American route"—that pursued by Kane, Hayes and Hall, through Baffin's Bay and Smith Sound, where the most important achievements, results of recent Arctic exploration, have been accomplished.

The discussion of this subject has recently excited much attention in Europe, and the Royal Geographical Society has so strongly represented the matter to the British government that an expedition has been resolved upon at the national expense, and to sail under the command of Captain Nares, R. N., of Challenger fame. There are to be two steamships, built expressly for ice navigation, and everything will be furnished which experience can suggest. It will, no doubt, be the best equipped expedition of its character ever sent from any country.

Although heartily glad, in the interests of science, that such a resolution has been taken by the British government, we must, nevertheless, acknowledge that it is to us something of a national humiliation that no similar steps have been taken in our own country for the sending of another expedition to a quarter which Americans have explored and which the English now claim to claim and so reap the reward of our experience of three voyages. The government and people seem to have become alarmed by the disastrous results of the Polar Expedition, without remembering, at the same time, its important achievement, for the Polar expedition penetrated nearer to the Pole than any former ship, so far as certainly known. The Polar expedition was not constructed for this kind of service, and, although admirably strengthened, when caught by the ice and severely nipped, had little chance of escape from a situation which occurs not unfrequently to every vessel that penetrates the Arctic regions in the seal and whale fisheries. These vessels are constructed upon a peculiar model, with a good deal of dead rise, which enables the ice to slip beneath them, thus saving their timbers from the powerful pressure, and, generally, from disaster. Of this class the *Tigress*, recently in the possession of the government, and sent out to search for the *Polaris* party, is a fine sample, and it is unfortunate that she was not retained for another expedition. The *Polaris* was built for the navigation of shoal waters, with bulging sides and flat bottom, and was, naturally enough, destroyed by the first serious "nip." Vessels of the class of the *Tigress* can be had in Newfoundland at any time, and the English have gone there for one of them, the *Bloodhound*.

We do not think that any better use could be made of the public money, or one which would be more popular with the people, than the organization of an expedition to the North Pole; for, in an enterprise of that character, there is something peculiarly touching to American spirit, and in schemes of an adventurous nature, there is something in which Americans are always ready to take pride. There is but one objection generally raised to the proposition to expend money for such a purpose—namely, the danger which it involves. That this is purely imaginary we have already taken occasion to show. Who ever heard of a complaint made of any appropriation of the public money for substantial scientific investigation? Between two and three hundred thousand dollars would, indeed, be required to thoroughly equip and organize an expedition to the Pole—a sum largely exceeded by the total expenditures for the observation of the transit of Venus, for which the country would have cheerfully acquiesced in the appropriation of a much larger amount had it been at all necessary. But the scientific results to be obtained from the North Pole are unquestionably of as important a character and have as close a bearing upon the questions now agitating the scientific world as the enterprise for the observation of the transit of Venus. The exploration of our Western country has always been, in a scientific point of view, far in advance of the material growth or practical needs for information; and so, indeed, it is with discovery everywhere. To show how wide the range is wherein observations are necessary we have only to enumerate the currents and temperature of the sea and its depth, and the currents, temperature and pressure of the air, while in geography, in every department of natural history, in geology, in mineralogy, information is much needed for the completion of those generalizations which scientists have begun recently to make, not merely for the gratification of their own fancies but for the general good of mankind.

In this connection it is worth while to note with what enthusiastic interest the recent important discoveries of the Austrians and Germans were received by the whole world; and the Germans, proud of the achievements of their seamen and men of science in the icy regions, are about to equip another and more important expedition at a cost of more than two hundred thousand dollars. This is to follow the line of the Greenland coast, on the east side, while the English are to operate through Smith Sound, on the west side. The suggestion has been made that these two expeditions, each comprising two powerful steamers, should co-operate; but, as it is not likely that the German expedition will be organized the present season, it is further proposed that the English defer their departure for a year. The propriety of this will be very readily apparent, and we hope our English friends may seriously entertain the proposition. By this co-operation, and a temporary postponement, a more thoroughly organized scientific corps, acting in perfect accord, through previous arrangement, would be brought into the field and more thorough results thereby attained. And, besides this, there is a question of safety involved; for in the event of these expeditions pushing northward to a given point, say the extreme north coast of Greenland, they would very likely come within supporting distance of each other.

To this German and English arrangement we would propose a third party, and suggest that an understanding to this effect should be come to through official channels; and this third party is the United States. Let the government ascertain at once what are the plans and purposes of the English and Germans, and whatever may seem deficient therein our

country might supply. This would serve not only the purpose of the great scientific work but it would thoroughly satisfy the temper and co-operative disposition of the people; for, although we are naturally energetic and enterprising, we are not jealous. It is charged against Americans that they are too much given to mere material gain and disregard the aesthetic aspects of life; but we present a fine array of scientific work done for its own sake, and many of the most renowned scientists of the world are to-day Americans. Who does not recall with satisfaction the famous Wilkes Expedition around the world, the perilous journeys of Lewis and Clark, Fremont and Wheeler and Hayden in the Far West, and the discovery by Dr. Kane of the open Polar Sea; and who will not hail with the loudest plaudits the American citizen who plants the American flag at the North Pole? Such an event would shed not only lustre upon the scientific achievements of our country and fame upon the actors but glory upon every one who had a hand in promoting the enterprise. And who would not feel a sense of mortification if, after so many years of toil and privation by our explorers during the past twenty years, another nation quietly slips in and plucks the apple which has ripened under our cultivation? For all are now agreed that the American highway to the North Pole is the true way. It has been accepted with reluctance, but the fact is none the less true that it has been approved. With respect to its advantages Dr. Hayes has done much in the way of proof; for he it was who first discovered the real bearing of the currents upon the navigation of the Smith Sound route, when he went there with his little schooner, and paved the way for the remarkable success of Captain Hall. We are by no means envious of the English; and, after all, notwithstanding every effort, Smith Sound, like all routes hitherto attempted, may prove to be impracticable; but, since the English are going there in any event, should we not be in, if it must be so, at the death? It will be a crying shame if we calmly fold our hands and quietly wait for others to gain the prize, or even to prove there is no prize to be won there. Dr. Hayes announces his willingness to conduct another expedition into a region which he knows more than any living man, having been there twice; or, in the event of a naval expedition being decided upon, he suggests the names of several naval officers, qualified by their experience for such an undertaking. When we consider what great things have been done with little means we cannot think Congress will be backward in taking the matter up and acting upon it promptly. It should be a matter of national pride. The entire cost of the Kane Expedition did not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars; that of Hayes was even less, and Hall's was fitted out under a government appropriation of only fifty thousand. The country will, we are convinced, be heartily glad to see a finely equipped expedition sent to co-operate with the English and Germans in honorable rivalry for one of the very few geographical trophies remaining to be won. It was different in the days of Columbus; but, now that we have nearly completed the survey of the earth, let America have her fair share in making it perfect.

The Arabian Nights Again.

We took occasion, not long since, when the journals were filled with stories of "the great mining discoveries" in Nevada, of the fortunes that were made every hour in San Francisco, the announcements that mines had been opened "rich enough to pay the national debt," with the names of fortunate adventurers who had grown rich suddenly—barkeepers yesterday, to-day millionaires and candidates for the Senate—to warn our readers against the dangers which these stories always brought in their train. We warned them not to allow their imaginations to be inflamed. The "Big Bonanza," as it was called, seems to have been a bubble. Thousands of shares of stock in gold mines have been sold to all classes—women, laboring men, merchants in moderate circumstances. The bubble breaks like ten thousand bubbles before, and Nevada mourns her misfortune. The scheme seems to have been an ingenious effort on the part of speculators to give a mine a false value, sell the shares and to retire from the market with their gains. It is the old story over again, which we find every day in Wall street.

We can only say that there is no trusting these Arabian Night fables from California and the West. When people find gold mines they keep them, and do not rush to the Stock Exchange to sell. Gold mines do not succeed so well in companies as in private enterprises. The purchase of shares in any "mine" is always a hazardous experiment. It is because successful mining is so much a matter of honest management, judgment and industry that it is almost impossible to find a company which will serve its stockholders, and not its officers, exclusively. The best mines in California originally belonged to stockholders. As soon as their value became known they were confiscated by their officers through what is called a "freezing out" process. That is to say, the officers, discovering that the mine was good, immediately began to depreciate its value, to circulate reports about its poverty, to increase the expenses and levy assessments. As soon as the stock had fallen sufficiently in consequence of the alarms thus dishonestly created the officers bought the shares for a nominal sum and kept the mine.

Our readers will find it a good rule to remember the words of Emerson, that they can find gold wherever they choose to dig for it. There have, no doubt, been many cases in the rise of the petroleum, coal, gold, silver, copper and other industries where fortunate speculators have become suddenly rich. If people go into the purchase of mining stocks and other "property" as a speculation they must not complain if they fail. It is gambling. All gambling is based on chance. If people gamble and lose it is their own fault, committed with open eyes. The true way is, after all, to dig for gold and find it wherever false places us; to dig for it by industry, thrift, economy, patience and good humor; not to buy what we do not want; not to sell what we do not have; not to purchase property on a margin in the hope that it will be worth so much more within six months. These simple rules underlying the success of our richest men will, if followed prudently, prevent these "Big Bonanza" ex-

citements, and the suffering that so frequently happened with the collapse of petroleum wells and fanciful gold mining stocks.

The Louisiana Compromise.

We rejoice to be able to state that the conservative caucus at New Orleans decided yesterday to accede to the Wheeler compromise, and that there is at least a prospect of a quiet settlement of the political controversy which has so long agitated an important State and created anxiety and alarm throughout the country. We had no preference for the particular form or basis of compromise to which the name of Mr. Wheeler is attached. In good truth we think it rather hard and exacting, and believe that it does Louisiana less than justice. But in a choice of evils it is wise to choose the least, and the compromise which has been accepted is altogether preferable to leaving the State to founder on two years longer in the turmoil which has so long prevailed. The paramount need of the State is tranquillity, and the difference between the two proposed forms of compromise is not important enough to justify a sacrifice of internal peace and civil order. This is primarily a Louisiana question and only secondarily a national question. The important thing is to satisfy and tranquillize the people of the State, and not to keep alive an inflammatory controversy for the electioneering advantage of the democratic party of the country.

The difference between the two plans of compromise is of little practical consequence, however important political partisans may deem it in theory. It is simply a question between recognizing and barely submitting to the authority of Kellogg. On either plan Kellogg would continue to act as Governor until the expiration of the regular term. The conservatives proposed an arrangement which would merely bind them to acknowledge Kellogg so long as he is supported by the President, and the other side proposed that he should be squarely recognized as the legitimate Governor, without any reservation, for the remainder of the four years. The distinction is a mere punctilio, because nobody doubts that Grant will continue to uphold Kellogg. The continuance of Kellogg as Governor until January, 1877, would be alike inevitable under either form of compromise, and if you are obliged to eat the devil it is not worth while quarrelling about the sauce with which he is dressed. Something is gained for the sentiment of stability in accepting him, once for all, as the legitimate Governor until his term expires, because it relieves the citizens from apprehensions of change by violence and fixes public expectation upon the election of 1876 as the only means of redressing grievances.

It is infinitely better that political wrongs be remedied through the peaceful agency of the ballot, even though it necessitates some delay, than either to run the risk of changes by the rude hand of violence or to invite the interference of Congress. Congressional interposition in the affairs of a State is only to be justified when all other remedies prove unavailing. So long as any hope remains of rectifying abuses through the regular means of elections no other remedy should be resorted to. The worst feature of the Louisiana difficulty has heretofore been that the people seemed deprived of any chance of fair elections. If the frauds of the late Returning Board had stood, and the conservatives had been permanently cheated out of their victory in 1874, they would have had reason to despair of elections as a means of redress. But now that the election of 1874 is conceded to them they may fairly expect to recover the State in the next trial of strength; and, so long as they can entertain this hope, they had better submit to some temporary evils rather than have recourse to irregular and extraordinary methods of relief, especially as other remedies might prove to be almost as bad as the disease.

Under the accepted compromise the people of Louisiana will merely submit to an obstruction which is incident to the very nature of our institutions. Redress through the ballot box imposes a necessity of waiting. Elections occur only at stated periods, and however grievously the people may suffer during the intervals they must remain under a discipline of patience until the time comes round for peacefully deposing their rulers. The democratic party of the country demonstrated its strength in the elections of last autumn, and two years must, nevertheless, elapse before it can get control of the government. Grant is as firmly established as Kellogg, and the country can no more get rid of him by one election than the people of Louisiana can oust Kellogg by one election. There is a close parallel between the two cases. The people of Louisiana, like the people of the United States, have won the lower house of this Legislature, but must await the result of another election to change the Senate and the Executive. It is as wise for the people of Louisiana as it is for the people of the Union to look forward in quiet expectation until 1876 for an opportunity to make a complete change of rulers. So long as the peaceful revolution of the ballot box is possible it is political madness to seek any other.

We regret to learn that McEnery is exerting himself to upset the compromise which was assented to by the conservative caucus yesterday. There is absolutely no possibility of his discharging the functions of Governor except through a new election in 1876, and he will forfeit the favorable opinion the country has formed of him if he stands as an obstacle to the restoration of order and quiet. The steady influence he has heretofore exerted in restraining an excited people from violent opposition to the federal authority has given the public a high opinion of his moderation and wisdom, and he ought not to blot so fair a record. He must not put his personal pride in competition with the welfare of the State. It is better that Louisiana should be tranquilized, even at the expense of some concessions; and we should be sincerely sorry to see Mr. McEnery exchange the part of a patriot and pacificator for that of an agitator and demagogue. It is on all accounts desirable that the quarrel with Kellogg be adjourned until it can be peaceably settled through that potent and invincible agency of freedom, the ballot box. The party which carried Louisiana in 1874 need have no fears that it will not be completely successful in 1876.

The Beecher Case—Give the Woman a Chance!

General Tracy opened the defence for Mr. Beecher yesterday, and elsewhere we print a full report of his speech. It was reported that Mr. Beecher's counsel would move to dismiss the suit on account of the failure of Mr. Tilton to present a case worthy even of the consideration of the jury. This is an incredible story; but the Brooklyn *Eagle* announces, on what seems to be official authority, that Mr. Beecher absolutely forbade this action. Any termination of the trial other than a verdict by the jury upon the fullest evidence would be a verdict of guilty, so far as Mr. Beecher is concerned. In the meantime the relation of Mrs. Tilton to the case, as presented by the *HERALD*, has attracted unusual attention. One of our correspondents, representing "many readers," in a letter published in the *HERALD* recently, says:—"As you say, there cannot be any justice in the law that allows a man to swear his wife into infamy while it prevents her from opening her mouth. Why not petition the Legislature to so amend the law that the wife may have the same latitude already accorded to our worst criminals, allowing them to testify in their own behalf?" This correspondent further says that, if a petition were presented to the Legislature asking for an amendment to the law in this respect it would receive "the signature of every reputable firm in this city."

Nothing could be more pernicious than the policy of changing statute laws to meet the exigencies of any particular case. The laws of this Commonwealth are made for the people, not alone for Henry Ward Beecher or Theodore Tilton. A petition to the Legislature asking to have the law of evidence so amended that Mrs. Tilton can go upon the stand would be improper. But the real meaning of our laws may be gathered from a trial like this in Brooklyn. It is a hardship that Mr. Tilton should be allowed to testify to the crimes charged against his wife while she should be prohibited from asserting her own innocence. The argument upon which Mrs. Tilton is ruled out is practically a false pretence. The theory of the law is that in actions for criminal conversations the wife shall not be a witness because it might be possible—and there undoubtedly would be such cases—that between husband and wife there would be collusion for purposes of blackmail. In the eyes of the law Mrs. Tilton is not "a party." She is not "concerned in the issue." Mr. Tilton brings a suit against Mr. Beecher for "money." It is a civil proceeding, and theoretically does not involve Mrs. Tilton whatever. This is the law, but it is essentially false. Even the presentation of it reads like a grotesque paraphrase of justice. Mr. Tilton sues for "money" which he has publicly proclaimed he would not accept and does not want. This fact is honorable to him, because it proves that he does not seek emolument, but the vindication of his good name. In other words, the issue is not one hundred thousand dollars of Mr. Beecher's property, but whether he himself is a slanderer. The whole trial turns on this point. We have not heard a word from the counsel for the plaintiff about "damages." This suit is to prove the crime of Mrs. Tilton—no more and no less. Yet, upon the theory of the law that it is a suit for money, the most important witness in the case, the one person in the world who knows whether she is guilty or innocent, sinning or sinless, is debarred from the witness stand. On the other hand, Mr. Tilton, who knows nothing of the case except by hearsay, "confession," suspicion, "statements" and inference, who, we repeat, knows absolutely nothing of his own knowledge of this crime, is allowed to testify for days and days, to fortify his evidence by his opinions, his emotions, his letters to his wife, the letters of his wife to himself, the whispered conferences of the friends, his remembrances of the most tender and sacred relations of the family life. Let us suppose that Mr. Tilton were not an honorable man; that he were governed by ambition, or anger, or revenge, or any one of those qualities which sometimes exercise a controlling influence over human actions; that, like other men of genius—Shelley, Byron, Dickens—he had become tired of his wife and sought more congenial associations; that, like other men of power, he had fallen into hatred and resolved to destroy a rival—what would prevent him from swearing to every possible phase and token of guilt to accomplish his aim, to gratify his ambition or satisfy his revenge? Where would be the redress? The one witness who can contradict Mr. Tilton on the vital points of his testimony is his wife. The one human being whose honor is most in question is his wife. And yet the law rules her from the witness stand.

If Mr. Beecher is convicted he resigns his Christian office and sinks back into the sympathy of his thousands of friends, who will support him whether right or wrong, forgetting his crime in his genius, glorying in his repentance and remembering that David wrote the Psalms, even if he violated the hearthstone of his friend. If Mr. Tilton is convicted by the acquittal of Mr. Beecher, then it will be said that he was "under an hallucination;" that he has made a great mistake; that he has done Mr. Beecher an injustice; and the offices of some good friend, like Mr. Moulton, will probably bring about a reconciliation between the two teachers. But if Mrs. Tilton should be convicted what is to become of her? Her name will be infamous. Her children will be stained. She will pass into a history that will never die so long as American jurisprudence has a record. For her there is no refuge, no atonement, no circle of enthusiastic friends, resting under the spell of her genius and her life, to support her right or wrong. She falls without the opportunity of saying before God and her country, in the sacred presence of the law, whether she has sinned or is sinless.

CITY AFFAIRS become more and more interesting. Mr. Palmer, the old Chamberlain, has brought a suit against Comptroller Green, charging him with libel. Application was made to Judge Davis for an order of arrest, which was denied, the Judge saying that Mr. Green is not a "transient person," and will be always amenable to the Court. The case now goes on the calendar. The action of the Judge

is in harmony with the practice of the courts in dealing with citizens as well known as the Comptroller. At the same time the question might well arise whether the judges should have discretion in cases where the statute provides for an arrest.

The Return of Concha to Spain.

It is only a few weeks since Captain Gourcil Concha left Havana with a great flourish of trumpets to annihilate the insurgent forces that had dared to cross the celebrated trocha. The organs of the Spanish party foretold the immediate destruction of the venturesome troops commanded by Maximino Gomez. Volunteers and regulars were rapidly concentrated to sustain the campaign undertaken by Concha, and even the sympathizers with the insurrection held their breath in expectation of the vigorous measures which were to drive the insurgents out of the Cinco Villas back into the devastated plains of Camaguey. But the days passed without bringing news of the promised victories. Alarming rumors, on the contrary, have continued to spread about the destruction of the sugar plantations, which the government forces seem unable to prevent. The haste with which General Concha abandons the fight in the Cinco Villas and hurries away to Spain proves that he found the driving of the insurgents across the trocha a much more difficult operation than he had counted upon. If it had been otherwise he would, no doubt, have remained in the hope of handing over the island to his successor with the Cinco Villas pacified, and his hasty retreat must be ascribed to the strength of Maximino Gomez's forces. It is pretty evident that what the Captain General failed to accomplish will not be accomplished by the efforts of the subordinate generals. The news of Valmaseda's return must also have the effect of strengthening the insurgent cause. Thousands of surrendered rebels, remembering his former bloodthirsty policy, will probably prefer the risks of open warfare to submitting again to a rule of terrorism which will place the life of every suspected man at the mercy of the volunteers. Valmaseda will also find himself confronted by a different class of men to those he swept before him in the earlier period of the insurrection.

"VATICANISM."—Mr. Gladstone seems resolute upon ecclesiastical controversy. He has written another pamphlet, called by the felicitous title of "Vaticanism," affirming the points of his former manifesto. It is noticeable for its reference to Dr. Newman, whose withdrawal from the Church of England he regards as the greatest loss it has sustained since the secession of Wesley. This is a compliment with a double meaning. It is a just appreciation of the genius of Dr. Newman and a disparagement of Archbishop Manning, who also left the Protestant faith. We do not see that any good can come from these controversies. A retired statesman must do something else than chop wood, and in England it is always safe to assail the Pope.

RAPID TRANSIT finds a new argument in the fogs which yesterday fell upon our rivers. With masses of floating ice impeding navigation, the shrouding mist darkening the skies, and the discomfort as well as the danger attending the ferry travel, it seems incredible that any one should live across the rivers and have business or desires in New York. What New York needs for the development of her greatness are three things:—First, an east side and west side rapid transit steam railway; second, the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge and a steam line from the City Hall over this bridge; third, a tunnel under the Hudson. Then our citizen could live where he pleased, and go home without caring for the ice or snow or fog. We want steam travel and dry land.

"MANSLAUGHTER."—In the case of O'Toole, the murderer, tried yesterday, the Court accepted a plea of guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. The Judge, in passing sentence, said the jury would have been justified in finding O'Toole guilty of murder in the first or second degree. The prisoner was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. The question will be asked, Why, in a case which, in the opinion of the Judge, would "undoubtedly" have been regarded by the jury as murder in the first or second degree, the District Attorney should have accepted a plea of guilty of manslaughter merely? It is always a delicate and never a welcome matter to criticize the administration of justice, but this will not pass without comment.

Is It Not rather a small business for the great Senate of the United States to boggle over the admission into the country of the diamonds presented by the Khedive to the daughter of General Sherman on the occasion of her marriage?

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Viscount Milton, of England, has apartments at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mr. John S. Clarke, the comedian, is residing at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett, the actor, is among the late arrivals at the New York Hotel.

Captain Edwin R. Ames, United States Army, is quartered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Judge L. F. Fleming, of Charleston, S. C., has taken up his residence at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

It is reported by cable that Count Corti, the Italian Minister at Washington, is to be transferred to London.

Mr. W. H. Woodworth Dixon, who has been travelling in the West for several months past, arrived in this city last evening, and is at the Brevoort House. He will sail for England on Saturday in the steamship Adriatic.

"Glandine matches" are common in Paris now. Recently, in order to collect the tax on matches, the manufacture of these articles was made a State monopoly. The State makes them so poorly that they will not strike a light, so everybody buys the contraband article.

A hunter in the forest, near Wittenburg, was surprised at the rush toward him, through the undergrowth, of a wild boar, but satisfied to see in a moment more that the boar was closely followed by two wolves, who brought it to bay against a rocky wall. Thereupon the hunter shot it and the wolves retired.

"Hard labor for twenty years" for Julie Lefevre, now twenty years of age. She asked an old lady to lend her five francs, and, as the old person refused, the gentle Julie choked her till all was still, and then helped herself to what she could find—seventy francs; and so Julie, who perhaps is handsome, will come out of prison aged forty.

Decorations are plentiful in Berlin. The German Crown Prince has no less than fifty-eight stars and crosses which he is entitled to wear; Prince Hohenhausen has no less than forty; Count Moitte and Baron have thirty-nine each. It is a little of that really great care should be taken for such trash, and not leave it to the people of whose merit there is no other evidence.